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Terrorism Review

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13 January 1986

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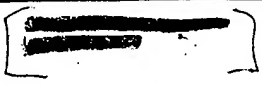
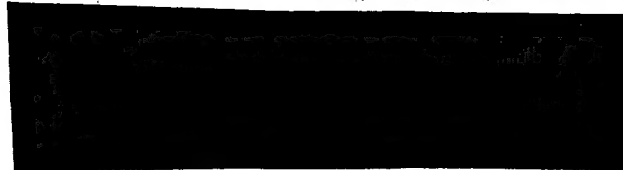
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Terrorism Review **b3**

13 January 1986

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Terrorism Review

13 January 1986.

Focus

Overview of State-Supported Terrorism in 1985

State support remained a significant factor in terrorism of Middle East origin in 1985. Armed attacks—principally assassination attempts— and bombings accounted for nearly three-fourths of all incidents. The number of kidnappings more than doubled over 1984. We do not believe Syria, Iran, or Libya have changed their politics or reduced the extent of their support for terrorism, although Libyan- and Iranian-sponsored groups carried out fewer attacks this year than last. Syrian-sponsored groups—primarily radical Palestinian factions—accounted for a substantial increase in terrorist activity. State sponsors will continue to target US interests, but the battleground may shift to Europe as targets in the Middle East—continue to become less accessible.

Qadhafi will always target dissident Libyans opposed to him, but recently he appears to be expanding his terrorist activity by becoming more closely involved with such radical groups as Abu Nidal. This group's activities, while under Syrian sponsorship earlier this year, have accounted for much of the increase in Syrian-backed terrorism. Evidence of operational coordination between Libya and Abu Nidal, however, was lacking until the Rome and Vienna El Al attacks.

Iranian-sponsored activity could increase if, for example, Iran forsakes the attempt begun last spring to influence the Persian Gulf states by diplomatic means and activates the terrorist networks it has continued to develop there. Iranian activity could also rise if its surrogates seek US or French targets outside the Middle East, where bombings and kidnappings have for the most part driven away remaining Western targets. Islamic Jihad threatened on 31 December that further kidnappings and attacks against the United States would take place in 1986. Finally, Syrian-supported activity promises to remain high as long as Damascus is embroiled in the turbulent Lebanese and Palestinian situations and opposes moderate Arab attempts to move forward on the peace process.

Cooperation is most likely to continue to be on a bilateral basis, with Iran and Libya the only two states having already discussed terrorist cooperation. Last summer, they issued a communique pledging closer ties on a whole range of issues, but for terrorist activity. The relationship between Iran and Syria remains subject to recurrent strains over the issue of Lebanon, and Libyan-Syrian relations similarly soured during the summer.

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Iran

Iran and Iranian-supported groups remain a major terrorist threat, particularly to U.S. interests, although they were not as active in 1985. In 1984 almost one-fourth of all Middle Eastern attacks were known to involve Iranian or Iranian-supported groups. In the first nine months of 1985, they were responsible for at least 36 attacks. Iraq, France, and the United States remain the principal targets, but the Persian Gulf states face an increasing threat as well. Iranian-sponsored groups active this year include:

- Radical Shia groups in Lebanon, particularly Hizballah, who claim to have killed William Buckley and continue to hold at least four other American hostages. Hizballah also held five of the American hostages during the TWA hijacking last summer, which delayed the resolution of the incident for some time.
- Iraqi dissidents, who this year staged at least two attacks in the hometown of Iraqi President Saddam Hussein. We believe Libya and Iran are trying to coordinate the anti-Iraqi activities of these groups.

[REDACTED]

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Tehran also targets Iranian exiles. Last August, a former security official of the Shah's regime was murdered in Turkey, and in September an exiled Iranian tribal leader with close ties to the Shah was gunned down in Pakistan. Iran also attempts to promote subversive activity among the Shia populations in countries as farflung as Nigeria, Pakistan, Indonesia, and the Philippines.

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Syria

Syria continued to sponsor terrorist attacks against moderate Arab and Western interests, although Syrian personnel were not directly involved in any incidents. Syrian-supported groups staged some 30 attacks in the first nine months of 1985, including two against US facilities.

[REDACTED]

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Syrian-backed radical Palestinian groups have been especially active against Jordanian targets since the Palestine National Council meeting in Jordan in November 1984 and the PLO-Jordan accord in February 1985:

- On a single day in March, three Jordanian airline offices were bombed in three different European countries.
- A rocket fired at a Jordanian airliner in April struck the plane, nearly causing a major loss of life.

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Syrian-supported groups have attacked US facilities. [REDACTED]

Libya

Virtually all of Libya's terrorist attacks in 1985 were directed against Qadhafi's favorite targets—his own exiled countrymen:

- Exiles have been gunned down in Greece, West Germany, Cyprus, Italy, and Austria. Egypt twice this year stopped attempts in Egypt on the life of Libya's former Prime Minister.
- Libya's plans to disrupt the annual pilgrimage to Mecca did not bear fruit this year, but Libya almost certainly will plan some activity for the next hajj. b3

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Tripoli may be turning away from targeting exiles to concentrate on its activities in the Sudan and on strengthening its longstanding relationship with radical Palestinian groups. [REDACTED]

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Qadhafi's reach extends far beyond Libya's borders:

- In the Caribbean, Libya has made lavish promises of money and training to leftist groups and tried to promote anti-US and anti-French sentiments.

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Libya also provides training and funds to dissident groups in Latin America, East Asia, and the Pacific, although Qadhafi seems most interested in Latin America—outside his traditional circle of North Africa—as his next target of opportunity. b3

Prospects

State-supported terrorism is likely to remain a major feature of Middle East-origin terrorism in 1986. Increased security and the low-key presence of US personnel has made targeting Americans more difficult. Prospects are good, therefore, that state sponsors of terrorism will turn increasingly to Western Europe in particular to continue attacks against the United States. b3

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The three state sponsors will also continue their heavy use of surrogates and will try to exploit the fragmented Palestinian movement to conduct attacks where the state and the Palestinian group have overlapping interests. [REDACTED]

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This level of tactical and operational coordination is far more likely than a "terrorist entente," involving a coordination of strategy among Iran, Libya, and Syria. b3

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Highlights

Key Indicator

El Salvador

FPL Planning Attack on US Embassy

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[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] The FPL has demonstrated a continuing interest in the assassination or abduction of US personnel, and, in view of the threat, the Embassy has increased its already tight security. b3

Significant Developments

Northern Ireland

One Month After the Accord

The first meeting of the Anglo-Irish intergovernmental conference, set up to carry out the 15 November agreement, was held in Belfast on 11 December amid tight security and Protestant protests. Government representatives discussed cooperation on security matters and steps to reduce the alienation of the minority community in the province from the police and judicial authorities. In support of this, the Chief Constable of the Royal Ulster Constabulary announced that he was preparing a code of conduct to be introduced in early 1986. b3

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Implementation of the accords will face stiff opposition from both sides. Protestants already have registered strong protests against the accords; a legal challenge to the agreement has been mounted, and a number of Unionist politicians in Northern Ireland, as well as the 15 Unionist Members of Parliament have resigned. [REDACTED]

In its annual Christmas message, the Provisional IRA reversed its earlier policy and announced its firm commitment to wreck the accord. The most likely target of this campaign will be the security forces, in particular the Royal Ulster Constabulary, which has lost 23 officers during 1985, the highest casualty rate since the record year of 1976.

Provisional IRA Continues Campaign Against Contractors

The Provisional IRA is continuing its campaign against police stations and the contractors hired to repair and construct security-force-related buildings. On 6 and 7 December, the Provos attacked two police stations—in Tunnebridge, a 200-kilogram bomb exploded in a van parked in the driveway outside the police station, and two policemen were killed when their station was bombed and strafed by machinegun fire in Ballygally. In a call claiming credit for the latter attack, the Provos promised to shoot any worker who tried to repair the building. So far they apparently have been effective in scaring off contractors. b3

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Belgium

Suspected Communist Combatant Cells (CCC) Leader and Associates Arrested

On 16 December Belgian authorities arrested Pierre Carette, suspected leader of the CCC, and three others believed to be important members of the group. This is the most important counterterrorist success by the Belgians to date, and should be a major setback to the CCC. Carette—who is believed to be both the ideological and operational leader of the group—went underground shortly after the CCC emerged in October 1984. **b3**

b3 Bernard Sassoie, Didier Chevolet, and a female, Pascale Vandergeerde, were arrested with him, and are believed to be active participants in CCC operations. The four were armed at the time of their arrest, but did not resist probably because they were surrounded by some 30 heavily armed policemen. **b3**



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Spain

Suspected Terrorist's Death May Cause ETA Backlash

The discovery on 16 December of the handcuffed body of Mikel Zabala, a suspected member of the separatist group Basque Fatherland and Liberty-Military Wing (ETA-M), has caused violent protests, a general strike, and some of the largest antigovernment demonstrations in recent history throughout the Basque region. An autopsy determined that his death was due to drowning, but widespread speculation of police involvement and possibly even torture of the suspected terrorist prior to his death continues, particularly in the leftist Basque nationalist press. — b3

Zabala was arrested on 26 November, one day after ETA-M claimed responsibility for two machinegun attacks in Guizpuzcoa that resulted in three deaths. [REDACTED] b3

The Zabala case, which has momentarily revived support for radical Basque movements, is a setback for the government's recent counterterrorist efforts, which include a renewed amnesty offer for repentant Spanish Basque exiles. — b3

Spanish Court Sentences GAL Members

For the first time since the Anti-terrorist Liberation Group (GAL) appeared in late 1983, a Spanish court has sentenced two of its alleged members to prison terms. On 12 December Daniel Fernandez Aceña and Mariano Morelada Munoz were given 30-year prison terms for the murder—believed to be the wrong target—of Frenchman Jean Pierre Leiba in Hendaye in March 1984. A third accused man was acquitted. The conviction of the two GAL operators could alleviate some of the widespread suspicion that exists in the Basque provinces that GAL operations are closely connected with the Spanish security services. — b3

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El Salvador

Rightwing Death Squad Activity Resurfaces

A previously unknown group claimed responsibility for three murders in December. The "Protector Army of Santa Ana" announced its vigilante actions against "delinquents" in a communique to local radio stations on 7 December. The bodies of three youths, apparently strangled, were found in the hamlet of Arenera, 80 kilometers west of San Salvador. **b3**

Venezuela

Possible Terrorist Resurgence



Colombia

US Citizens Kidnaped

On 10 December approximately 100 armed guerrillas of the leftist People's Liberation Army (EPL) attacked a Bechtel Corporation construction site in northern Colombia and kidnaped two US engineers. **b3** the guerrillas are demanding \$6 million for the release. **b3** The kidnapers set a deadline of 20 December. **b3**

The EPL recently renounced its 1984 cease-fire agreement with the government and the kidnappings apparently are an attempt by the group to acquire funds to finance future operations. Kidnaping negotiations with Colombian guerrilla groups often last months and occasionally even years. **b3**



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South African Embassy Targeted

Two attacks against the South African Embassy in Santiago occurred within days of each other. The first, on the night of 24-25 November, occurred when a bomb placed outside the main entrance gate was defused by security personnel. The second attack involved a car bomb that exploded on 2 December in front of the annex to the South African Embassy. [REDACTED]

Namibia

SWAPO Offensive Expected

[REDACTED] White farming areas in southern Namibia may be targeted. Stepped-up African National Congress attacks in South Africa may cause some thinning of South African forces in Namibia but we believe they will still be able to cope with any increased SWAPO activity. [REDACTED]

Sri Lanka

Prospects for Increasing Violence

Continued cease-fire violations and a wide gap between the proposals of President J. R. Jayewardene and hardline Tamil separatists have eroded prospects for communal peace and raised the likelihood of increased insurgent and terrorist violence in Sri Lanka. Jayewardene has offered several concessions to moderate Tamil representatives, but his actions are unlikely to appease Tamil hardliners who want a separate state. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] These proposals, however, do not offer an independent Tamil state or a linkage of provincial control over the contested Northern and Eastern provinces. Although moderate Tamil groups are willing to hammer out an agreement based on the President's proposals, they fear they will face reprisals from hardliners if they go too far. [REDACTED]

During the cease-fire, separatist factions have continued fighting government security forces. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] If negotiations stall, wider violence probably will erupt in the next several months. [REDACTED]

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Iranian Support for
Terrorism in 1985

The level of Iranian-supported terrorism in 1985 remained high, although the number of incidents we can specifically link to Iranian-supported groups dropped. Iranian-backed terrorist groups were responsible for at least 36 attacks during the first nine months of 1985. While Iraq, France, and the United States remain the primary targets, Persian Gulf states face an increasing terrorist threat that could escalate sharply if the Iran-Iraq war intensifies. The spillover of Iranian-sponsored terrorism into Western Europe potentially jeopardizes Western interests there.

The Main Targets

Iraq is a primary target of Iranian-sponsored groups. Iran trains and finances several Iraqi dissident groups, such as the Dawa Party, that are dedicated to overthrowing President Saddam Husayn. Although Dawa Party activity inside Iraq has declined since security forces penetrated the group's clandestine network and arrested hundreds of its members in 1983, it recovered in 1985. Dawa Party members conducted two bombings in Saddam's hometown of Tikrit and

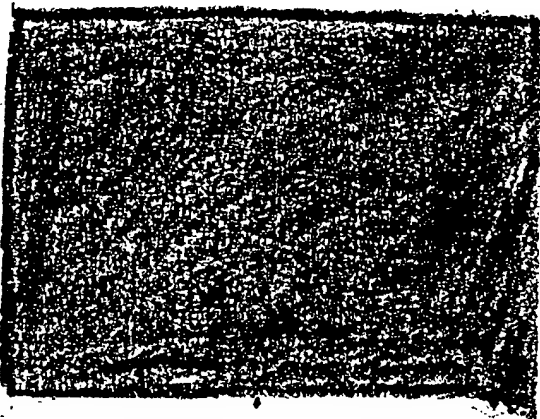
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If Iran suffers further setbacks in its war with Iraq, Tehran may shift from a mostly military strategy to a greater focus on terrorism against Iraqi targets.

Lebanon has been the scene of most Iranian-sponsored terrorist activity against the United States and France. The radical Shia groups in Lebanon—funded, supplied, and trained by Iran—are dedicated to bringing about an Islamic revolution in Lebanon. They consider the elimination of all Western, particularly American, presence in Lebanon to be the first step toward achieving their goal.

Over the past nine months, available evidence indicates that pro-Iranian Shia in Lebanon have been responsible for at least 24 incidents of international terrorism including eight attacks against French and five against US targets. Among the more notorious acts:

- Hizballah was responsible for kidnaping three private US citizens this year. Although the Rev. Benjamin Weir was released in September, Hizballah elements still hold at least four Americans.
- Radical Shia terrorists probably were responsible for the murders of four members of the French observer force in January and February and the kidnaping of three French diplomats in March, two of whom are still being held. Two private French citizens remain missing. Anonymous callers claimed Islamic Jihad was responsible for three of these incidents.
- Radical Shias may have kidnaped two British citizens in West Beirut on 14 and 15 March. The two were subsequently released, perhaps when their captors realized they were not Americans. (S NF)

The Persian Gulf



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[REDACTED] In August, a former Iranian security official was murdered in Turkey. Other assassination attempts could occur at any time—especially in France, with its large Iranian exile population. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Iran also supports cultural institutions and pro-Khomeini student associations in Western Europe, particularly in Italy, West Germany, Spain, and France. These institutions spread pro-Iranian propaganda among the sizable expatriate Iranian and Arab student and worker populations in Europe. [REDACTED]

Iran also is involved in agitation and propaganda activity among Muslim populations in countries as diverse as Nigeria, Pakistan, Indonesia, and the Philippines. For example, in Pakistan, militant Shias—with direct Iranian support—conducted violent demonstrations in July 1985. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] In September 1985, an exiled Iranian tribal leader [REDACTED] was gunned down in Karachi. [REDACTED]

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Outlook

Export of the revolution is a central tenet of the clerical regime in Iran and terrorism has been a primary instrument in supporting this objective. So long as the character of the current regime remains as aggressive and hostile to the West as it is at present, Iran's policy of sponsoring terrorism is unlikely to change.

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Libyan Support for Terrorism—1985

Libya's terrorist effort this year continued to focus on traditional targets. The assassination campaign against anti-Qadhafi exiles remained a top priority and accounted for the majority of attacks. The governments and leaders of selected moderate, pro-Western countries in the Arab world and Africa are also targets of frequent Libyan plotting.

Libya continues its support for insurgents worldwide but has spent relatively more time this year on efforts in Sudan and the Caribbean.

Libya still devotes considerable resources to its terrorist and subversive activity, yet the number of successful attacks we can definitely link to Libya in 1985 is down—from 25 attacks in 1984 to nine during the first 11 months of 1985.

Also of concern is Tripoli's apparent willingness to pursue its exiles within the United States.

Libya also continues low-level activity that could lay the groundwork for anti-US attacks in certain areas of the world.

Libyan Antiexile Campaign

Over half of Libya's attacks this year were against its own exiled dissidents.

Some attacks have been planned for months, while others appear to have been spontaneous and opportunistic.

Qadhafi is deeply worried about the opposition's ability to topple his regime and will continue to focus his terrorist resources against it.

- Tripoli's antiexile assassination campaign accounted for a greater percentage of attacks this year than in 1984, when Qadhafi reintroduced the tactic after a three-year respite. Anti-Qadhafi exiles have been killed in Greece, West Germany, Cyprus, Italy, and Austria this year.

- The Libyan exile community in Egypt has also been a frequent target, but Egyptian authorities have been effective in thwarting attacks. A four-man Libyan team was arrested in November during an attempted attack against a gathering of exiles near Cairo.

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Plots against Moderate Arab Officials

Qadhafi has long targeted moderate Arab governments for their refusal to continue the military struggle against Israel and for their links to the West. The primary targets of such attacks in 1985 were the Governments of Egypt, Tunisia, and Iraq:

- Tunisia also received special attention from Qadhafi:

Support for African Insurgents and Terrorists

Qadhafi usually prefers to ensure plausible denial in acts of terrorism that Libya sponsors. The use of surrogates is one way in which he distances Libya from such attacks. Many of the surrogates belong to dissident groups whom Libya trains, funds, and arms. Libya is particularly active in supporting these groups in Sub-Saharan Africa:

Activities in Latin America and Asia

Qadhafi appears increasingly intent on extending his revolution to areas far removed from Libya.

In the Caribbean, Libya hopes to gather intelligence, gain political influence, and undermine US and French interests. Tripoli's method of operation has been to offer dissidents training and trips to Libya and to promise them money on the condition that they perform acts of violence. Libya has met with virtually no success in the Caribbean to date, and we do not expect any dramatic increase in terrorist activity there in the near term. The more militant French-speaking separatists may be more willing to undertake terrorist activity, but English-speaking leftists are likely to

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continue to reject violence. [REDACTED]

training to dissidents but Tripoli occasionally offers support for specific events: [REDACTED]

- Libya is providing money and some training and arms to dissidents in the Caribbean [REDACTED]

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Latin America has also felt the Libyan hand. [REDACTED]

Links to Palestinians

Originally a strong supporter of Yasir Arafat, Qadhafi shifted his support for the Palestinian cause to more radical groups in the early 1970s, when he felt Arafat and the Palestinian Liberation Organization were becoming too moderate. This trend accelerated after Abu Musa's faction broke with Arafat in 1982. Libya since has supported such groups as the PNSF, PFLP, PFLP-GC. [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] serves as a local coordinating center, and Islamic Call Societies are also centers of activity. Most Libyan activity is subversive—the provision of funds and [REDACTED]

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Libya also has been active with other radical Palestinian elements this year:

- A coalition of radical Palestinians formed the Palestinian National Salvation Front (PNSF) in Damascus amid much publicity last February.

Attacks against US targets in the United States are unlikely, but Libya would like to embarrass the United States with terrorism on its own soil by targeting anti-Qadhafi dissidents here.

A Libyan attack against the United States elsewhere in the world cannot be ruled out.

Threat to the United States

Qadhafi fears retaliation for attacks against US targets and has never attacked an American official or facility. There clearly are circumstances, however, in which he is willing to take the risk.

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Syrian Support for Terrorism—1985

Syria continued to be a major patron of international terrorism throughout 1985.

attacks, and a desire to obtain leverage over those groups he supports. Damascus offers a wide range of support to terrorist groups.

Why Terrorism?

President Assad uses terrorist tactics to dissuade opponents and recalcitrant allies from pursuing policies inimical to Syrian interests. Support for terrorist groups costs Syria little but raises the cost to participants of any peace initiative that excludes Damascus and serves to keep Assad's regional rivals off balance as well.

Syria has instigated terrorist operations against Jordanian officials and facilities and pro-Arafat PLO officials in reaction to efforts to build moderate Arab support for peace negotiations with Israel and to PLO Chairman Arafat's rapprochement with King Hussein.

Syrian Use of Surrogates

Damascus's increasing use of surrogates reflects a continued easing of the internal threat to the Syrian regime. Assad's desire to mask Syria's role in terrorist

The degree of control exercised by Syria over its surrogates varies.

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[REDACTED]
A key non-Palestinian group that received Syrian support in 1985 was the radical Lebanese Shia Hizballah.

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[REDACTED]
Since the withdrawal of the MNF in May 1984, however, Syria has been working to stabilize the security situation throughout Lebanon and is currently pursuing a dual-track policy of imposing some constraints on Hizballah, while at the same time attempting to co-opt them into operations more in line with Syrian interests.

Cooperation With Other State Supporters

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[REDACTED]
Syria cooperates selectively with the other two major Middle Eastern sponsors of terrorism, Libya and Iran. The three states share a desire to undermine US policies in the Middle East, to "liberate" territory occupied by Israel, and to weaken pro-Western, moderate Arab governments.

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[REDACTED]
Relations among Libya, Iran, and Syria recently have fallen to a low point despite their continuing interest in a radical axis.

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[REDACTED]
To the extent that support and training of specific radical groups advance that goal, Moscow and Damascus cooperate, although policy differences limit such cooperation.

Attacks on US Targets

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[REDACTED]
Syrian support for its surrogate groups in Jordan and Lebanon and for Shia groups in Lebanon has made Damascus a party to bombings of US facilities.

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[REDACTED]
In this way, Assad will continue to try to impose high costs on the United States for policies he opposes and at the same time use the leverage he gains over groups that get Syrian support to persuade US policymakers that Damascus must be bargained with and Syrian interests must receive high consideration in Washington.

Outlook

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[REDACTED]
Assad probably will continue to encourage the selective use of terrorism to the extent that he believes it will advance his political fortunes.

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[REDACTED]
King Hussein and Arafat will continue to be the most obvious and accessible targets for Syrian-supported groups. Assad probably also will continue to take advantage of the anti-American militancy of groups he supports, even though he probably will not actively direct operations against US targets.

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Iraq's Involvement in International Terrorism—1985

Iraq continued to limit its involvement in international terrorism in 1985. Iraqi-sponsored terrorist activity this year has been targeted almost exclusively against Syria and Libya in an effort to increase the cost to these states of their support of Iran, dissident Iraqi Shias, and Kurdish rebels.

In recent weeks, there have been glimmers of a possible reconciliation between Baghdad and the two radical Arab states. We believe, however, that Iraq remains pessimistic about the chances for a rapprochement in the near future and will continue to encourage surrogate groups to target Syrian and Libyan interests.

Baghdad may also support attacks by the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) against Israel in the coming months. Iraq has increased significantly its support of Yasir Arafat this year as a counterbalance to growing Syrian dominance of the Palestinian movement.

We believe Arafat will continue to sanction operations inside Israel and the West Bank; Baghdad may be drawn into providing at least indirect support for these attacks. In an effort to protect its relations with the United States, however, we believe Iraq will limit its involvement in PLO operations against Israel and probably will not countenance any attacks outside Israeli territory. Moreover, Baghdad almost certainly will continue to withhold support from radical, non-PLO Palestinian terrorist groups.

Recent Activity

In 1985 Iraqi-backed terrorism focused almost exclusively on Syrian and Libyan targets:

Other Iraqi-backed terrorist activity this year has included:

- Two Iraqis were assassinated in Kuwait and Sweden last March. Both victims probably were associated with Iraqi intelligence, so they may have been killed as part of an intraservice purge, rather than for political reasons.
- In August, four Iraqi nationals were arrested in the United Kingdom for attempting to bomb a consignment of war materiel.
- In late October, despite protests from the United States, Iraq granted asylum to Palestine Liberation Front leader Muhammad al-Zaydan (Abu Abbas), reportedly the mastermind of the Achille Lauro

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hijacking.

Iraq may also reluctantly support PLO attacks against Israel in the near future. The Iraqis strongly oppose Israel, but recognize that their support of terrorism against Israel will damage their relations with the United States, whose technology and whose support for an arms embargo against Iran Baghdad greatly values.

We believe PLO terrorists will continue to mount operations against Israeli targets, and Iraq may be drawn into providing at least indirect support for these attacks in order to bolster Arafat.

Some 2,000 PLO fighters are now living and training in Iraq.

The Western Sector has been responsible for planning and executing the bulk of Fatah's attacks in Israel and the occupied territories.

Future Trends

In our judgment, Iraq will continue to utilize terrorism primarily to undermine and isolate its Arab enemies—Syria and Libya. Baghdad is eager to end Syrian and Libyan military support for Tehran and for Kurdish and Shia dissidents in Iraq. To this end, Iraq will pursue any reasonable opportunities for reconciliation with the radical Arab states.

Fatah operatives almost certainly will try to plan and stage attacks in Israel and the occupied territories from Iraq. Baghdad, however, will try to prevent the PLO from using Iraqi territory as a staging area for such operations in order to limit the damage to its

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relations with the United States and reduce the risk of an Israeli retaliatory attack. Baghdad is also likely to discourage PLO attacks conducted against Israeli targets outside Israeli territory. The Iraqis are sympathetic to the Palestinian cause, and Baghdad probably will directly support such operations only if the position of Arafat's moderate faction would otherwise erode

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[REDACTED]
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The Terrorism Diary for February 1986

Below is a compendium of February dates of known or conceivable significance to terrorists around the world. Our inclusion of a date or event should not by itself be construed to suggest that we expect or anticipate a commemorative terrorist event.

1 February 1979	<i>Iran.</i> Return of Ayatollah Khomeini to Iran from exile in Paris.
1 February 1984	<i>India.</i> Kashmir separatist leader Maqbool Butt executed.
1 February 1985	<i>India.</i> Kashmir Liberation Front sets off two bombs to commemorate execution of Maqbool Butt.
4 February 1961	<i>Angola.</i> Beginning of armed struggle against Portugal.
4 February 1948	<i>Sri Lanka.</i> National Day.
5 February 1958	<i>Colombia.</i> Founding of National Liberation Army (ELN).
5 February 1960	<i>Burma.</i> Kachin Independence Army (KIA) Revolution Day.
6 February 1840	<i>New Zealand.</i> Waitangi Day (national day).
6 February 1981	<i>Pakistan.</i> Founding of Movement for Restoration of Democracy (MRD).
6 February 1984	<i>Lebanon.</i> Fall of West Beirut to Muslim militias.
7 February 1974	<i>Grenada.</i> Independence Day.
7 February 1986	<i>Philippines.</i> Presidential election scheduled.
10 February 1986	<i>Chinese world.</i> Lunar New Year (beginning of Chinese year 4684).
11 February 1929	<i>Italy, Vatican.</i> Lateran Treaty signed (governs relationship between Italy and Vatican City).
11 February 1979	<i>Iran.</i> Revolution Day: "Eleventh Dawn" (the 11th day of the revolution is considered the day of victory over the old regime).
11 February	<i>Japan.</i> National Foundation Day.
12 February 1947	<i>Burma.</i> Union Day.
13 February 1961	<i>Zaire.</i> Death of Patrice Lumumba.
13 February 1975	<i>Cyprus.</i> Declaration establishing Turkish Federated State of Cyprus.

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15 February 1966 *Colombia.* Death of National Liberation Army (ELN) guerrilla leader and priest Camilo Torres.

16 February 1918 *Lithuania.* Independence Day.

17 February 1979 *Vietnam.* Invasion by Chinese troops.

18 February 1965 *The Gambia.* Independence Day.

19 February 1947 *Poland.* People's republic established.

19 February 1952 *Nepal.* King Tribhuan Memorial Day.

19 February 1980 *Egypt, Israel.* Exchange of ambassadors.

22 February 1948 *Romania.* Founding of Romanian Workers' Party.

22 February 1972 *Qatar.* Coup d'etat that brought Shaikh Khalifa bin Hamad al-Thani to power.

22 February 1979 *St. Lucia.* Independence Day.

23 February 1970 *Guyana.* Republic Day.

23 February 1984 *Brunei.* National Day.

24 February 1948 *Czechoslovakia.* First Communist government formed.

24 February 1966 *Ghana.* Liberation Day (overthrow of Nkrumah).

25 February 1948 *Kuwait.* Independence Day.

25 February 1980 *Suriname.* Day of Liberation and Renewal.

27 February 1844 *Dominican Republic.* Independence Day.

27 February 1976 *Western Sahara.* Founding of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic (Polisario government-in-exile).

27 February 1984 *Armenians.* Terrorist Gouger Migirdic Yanikian of Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) dies of old age in California.

28 February 1977 *El Salvador.* Leftists demonstrating against alleged election fraud in San Salvador killed by security forces; Popular League of 28 February (L.P.-28) takes its name from this event.

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Chronology of Terrorism—1985

Below are described noteworthy foreign and international events involving terrorists, or the use of terrorist tactics, which have occurred or come to light since our last issue. In some cases, the perpetrators and their motivations may not be known. Events and developments that have already been described elsewhere in this publication are not included. — b3

16 October

Philippines: New People's Army guerrillas set fire to passenger bus at Tagnanan Plantation. About 50 NPA attackers forced the bus into a rural area and had passengers disembark, took the fare collection from the driver, and set fire to the bus. — b3

30 October

Philippines: Five young farmers executed in separate incidents by New People's Army members. The victims [redacted] were killed because they refused to join the NPA. — b3 b3

1 November

South Africa: Explosion injures one man in Johannesburg central office district. The blast came as security forces were carrying out a combined "crime prevention operation." — b3

b1
b3

[redacted]

4 November

South Africa: Arms cache discovered by police in Port Elizabeth. Forty-three men, allegedly United Democratic Front supporters, were arrested. Among the weapons found were pistols, spears, axes, gasoline bombs, and various homemade knives. — b3

9 November

Angola: UNITA claims 15 Soviet nationals killed by bomb in Huambo. The target was a Soviet residence. [redacted] — b1, b3

12 November

Angola: Boobytrapped car blows up in suburban Huambo. The Agriculture Ministry Building was damaged, but no casualties were reported. — b3

20 November

Japan: Explosion reveals four sets of launching devices near New Tokyo International Airport watchtower. [redacted] The leftist group Senki-ha (Battle Flag Faction) claimed credit for the incident. — b1, b3

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21 November

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b3

b1
b3

[REDACTED]

b1
b3

[REDACTED]

26 November

b1
b3

Philippines: Five civilians killed, seven wounded in Zamboanga del Sur.

[REDACTED]

Philippines: New People's Army members kill two fishermen in Ahucay, Bataan.

[REDACTED] b1, b3

29 November

Spain: ETA ambushes two civil guard vehicles in convoy between Vitoria and Bilbao. No injuries were reported. b3

Colombia: People's Liberation Army in Bogota renounces peace truce with government. Members of the group occupied offices of a local news agency and stated they would end the current peace talks because of the 20 November assassination of their leader, Oscar William Calvo. b3

1 December

Corsica: Two bombs explode in offices of state-owned electric company in Ajaccio. Leaflets found at the scene were signed by the National Front for the Liberation of Corsica. The bombing was an apparent protest against plans for a power cable linking Corsica and Italy. b3

2 December

b1
b3

[REDACTED]

India: Pro-Hindu Bharatiya Janata Party worker killed and robbed in Punjab. The victim was attacked after he had withdrawn 5,000 rupees (about US \$416) from a bank in Ludhiana District. Sikh separatists are suspected. b3

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3 December

Peru: Sendero Luminoso marks 51st birthday of its founder and leader, Abimael Guzman, with barrage of dynamite attacks in Lima. Targets included the house of the late Victor Raul Haya de la Torre, founder of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance Party; as well as 10 banks, a shopping center, eight electrical towers, a judicial office, and various other sites—20 in all. No injuries were reported.

Chile: Bomb attacks shake Santiago, killing one and injuring nine. The Manuel Rodriguez Front is believed responsible for the attacks against rail lines, government buildings, and city buses.

Sri Lanka: Civilian abducted and killed by Tamil guerrillas.

4 December

Belgium: Briefcase containing bomb explodes at offices of the Bank of America in Antwerp.

Togo: Explosions in Lome kill one, injure two. Bombings occurred near the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Surete Nationale and along railroad tracks.

5 December

West Germany: Radio and electronics equipment valued at \$40,000 stolen from US Army facility at Mannheim-Seckenheim.

Philippines: Acting Abra Province vice governor assassinated.

6 December

Belgium: CCC bombs NATO Central European pipeline valve station in Petegem-Wortegem.

Belgium: Bombing of Justice Palace in Liege kills one law student and wounds four others.

France: Bomb explodes in building belonging to the Central Europe Operating Agency in Versailles. The agency manages the network of NATO pipelines in Belgium, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and West Germany. A French group of "Communist Internationalists" claimed responsibility for the attack.

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West Germany: Red Army Faction periphery member sentenced for January 1985 bombing.

Greece: Arson attack on mayor's official car in Athens claimed by the "Wild Geese of the Cities." The organization claimed that this attack was conducted to protest the formation of a municipal police force.

Colombia: Downtown Bogota attack against Army bus leaves two dead; 11 wounded. The attack occurred exactly one month after members of the 19th of April Movement (M-19) seized the Palace of Justice. The "guerrilla coordination," which consists of the M-19, the National Liberation Army, and other smaller groups, claimed credit, saying that the attack was in response to the assassination of People's Liberation Army leader Oscar William Calvo.

Philippines: New People's Army guerrillas kidnap 14 public works and highways officials in Gingoog City. The hostages were taken to a rebel hideout in Claveria; one of them is said to have been killed. The mayor has received a 100,000-peso ransom demand.

7 December

France: Ministry of Justice office in Marseilles target of bombing attack.

France: Bombs explode at two Paris department stores. One explosion at Galeries Lafayette injured 37 persons; another at Printemps injured five.

Iran: Car bomb explodes in front of Shohada Hospital in northern Tehran. The blast killed two and injured 18.

Colombia: Bomb explosion at Communist Party headquarters in Bogota seriously injures one. An anonymous caller claimed responsibility for the attack in the name of the People's Liberation Army.

8 December

Iran: Bomb explodes in Tehran near offices of Islamic Republic News Agency. One person was slightly injured.

South Africa: African National Congress suspected in unsuccessful attack on Kwazulu official in Durban. The attacker fired shots at the house with a semiautomatic rifle. Police later found cartridges from an AK-type rifle and an unexploded handgrenade.

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South Africa: Bomb blast damages Durban post office. The explosion, caused by a limpet mine, injured eight people and caused extensive damage to the building. Although there has been no claim of responsibility, the African National Congress is suspected. -b3

10 December

Lebanon: Beirut kidnappers free two Lebanese professors at American University. [REDACTED] -b3

Pakistan: Four members of Afghan resistance killed, seven wounded in bomb explosion in Peshawar. It is not known whether Afghan intelligence personnel suspected in similar bombings, were responsible. -b3

Philippines: Homemade bomb injures five at antigovernment rally at Malcolm Square in Baguio City. The rally was being held to celebrate the 37th anniversary of UN Human Rights Day. -b3

11 December

Italy: Two homemade bombs explode in church in Assisi. No group has claimed responsibility. -b3

12 December

South Africa: Handgrenade explodes in parking lot of Cape Town meat distributing firm. No one was injured in the blast. -b3

Sri Lanka: Bomb explodes on train at railway yard in Maradana. A train from Jaffna had just dropped its passengers at the Colombo Fort Railway Station when the bomb went off. No one was injured and no one has claimed responsibility for the incident. -b3

13 December

West Germany: Fire bombs at Zueblin construction firm in Zuffenhausen cause estimated US \$100,000 damage. No group has claimed responsibility. [REDACTED] -b3

Namibia: Letter bomb injures two African National Congress members and Zambian in Lusaka. [REDACTED] -b3

14 December

India: Transistor radio bomb kills boy in Durgapur. It was the first transistor bomb explosion in West Bengal. Similar attacks by Sikh militants have occurred in Punjab, New Delhi, and surrounding states. -b3

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16 December

Spain: Terre Lliure claims responsibility for attempted bombing near Barcelona police station. Police disarmed the device after receiving a tip. In a second incident, a Terre Lliure terrorist was killed when a bomb exploded prematurely.

b3

India: Unidentified gunmen kill General Secretary of district youth congress in Punjab's Ludhiana District. No arrests have been made, but Sikh separatists are suspected.

b3

Philippines: Convoy of logging firm workers ambushed by the Moro National Liberation Front. Sixteen workers were killed and another 35 were wounded. It was the first major attack by the MNLF since it vowed to revive its separatist campaign.

b3

17 December

Cyprus: Police arrest two heavily armed Palestinians planning hijacking of Swiss plane in Larnaca.

b1

b3

Malta: Bomb damages Libyan cultural center. The attack on the Libyan facility in Valletta occurred across the street from the Presidential Palace.

b1

b3

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